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Fighting Continues With Unabated Fury

THE ADVANTAGE IS CLAIMED BY BOTH GERMANS AND ALLIES AND BOTH BELIEVE THEY HAVE MADE GAINS AT POINTS WHERE GAINS ARE CERTAIN TO COUNT IN THE END

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.—Widely different claims of contending armies in the eastern and western theatres of war, especially concerning the West Flanders situation, tonight left but one big undisputed fact on land or sea. That was the destruction of the German raider *Ember* and the trapping of the German cruiser *Koenigsberg*, the latter in a palm-lined East African river under circumstances which read as though they were taken from Stevenson.

The British marine insurance rate almost instantly was cut in half—for ever since the days of the Alabama has there been such a successful commerce destroyer as the *Ember*. Cheers broke forth at Lloyd's on the announcement and for the moment the struggles of the armies in France, Belgium, Russia and elsewhere were forgotten.

Yet all these armies were at each other's throats—the Germans and Russians clashing in cavalry engagements along the German frontier; the Russians still harassing the Austrians in Galicia, and the French, British and Belgians uniting to hold back what appears to be a tremendous German attempt to break through the allied line in the vicinity of Ypres.

Many dispatches speak of the movement of German troops eastward from Belgium as indicating the need of reinforcements along the eastern frontier, but neither the French nor German official statements indicated any slackening in the violence of German attacks in West Flanders. In fact, the French statement says that between the sea and Arras, the offensive is being pushed on both sides.

As to the outcome of this double offensive the rival contentions are contradictory, the Germans claiming slow progress near Ypres and the French asserting that the German attack was beaten back. In view of what seems to be a sustained and concerted German effort in this region, the reports of the German retirement are hardly borne out, although it is said they have moved their headquarters farther east, this time from Ghent to Alost.

The situation along the battle line in France proper, from the standpoint of the Allies, was summed up in a dispatch from an "observer with the Indian corps" who says there has been no marked change anywhere, though he professes to see a gradual weakening of German attacks.

Aside from the military aspects of the war, what stood out boldest today was Germany's reported threat to cut off food the United States is sending to Belgium, if the Belgians did not return to their cities and make an effort to resume their normal occupations. The Belgian answer is that it has been impossible to resume a semblance of normal activity because the German soldiery has commandeered all implements and materials necessary to an industrial revival.

The British government tonight issued another scolded white paper, reviewing the incidents which preceded the declaration of war against Turkey. It deals in the main with the Goeben and Breslau affair and sets forth that the grand visir all along was at least ostensibly against dragging Turkey into the conflict, but other was powerless to resist Enver Bey and his assistants, or while outwardly opposing them, was winking at the fast approaching crisis, while the Turkish and German preparations went forward.

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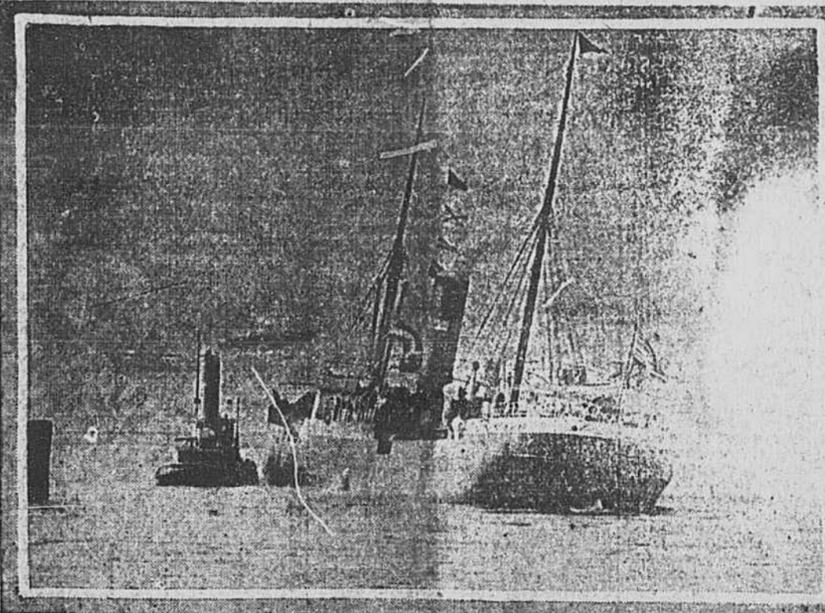
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Rockefeller Relief Ship For Starving Belgians



The Massapequa, with 4,000 tons of flour, rice, bacon and beans, has left the United States for Rotterdam, Holland, to feed the starving Belgians driven from their own country by the German troops. Two other ships have been chartered by the Rockefeller Foundation, president of which is John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Food speculators raised the prices in New York when the managers of the expedition were purchasing their cargo. It was said that flour rose suddenly 70 cents a sack, and as a result of the names of the other vessels to sail were kept secret. The managers hoped to be able to load them without having to pay exorbitant prices for foodstuffs.

PREDICT BALLOT FOR THE WOMEN

MANY PROMINENT WOMEN ADDRESS SUFFRAGE MEETING

THERE WILL BE NO QUARRELING

Object of Conference Is to Make Democratic Party Declare for "Votes For Women."

(By Associated Press.)
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Predictions that the women of the United States will have the ballot within a comparatively few years and assertions that there will be no quarrel among the leaders over the methods by which it is to be obtained, were made by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York, and other women prominent in the suffrage movement through out the country in their addresses before the Southern States Suffrage Conference here tonight.

"We suffragists have progressed so far," said Mrs. Belmont, who delivered the principal address, "that we are actually disagreeing about the terms upon which we shall accept the vote—the inevitable emancipation of women is effected. I have sworn allegiance to the national amendment for woman suffrage, while the Southern conference seems to hold to the principles of State rights. If the latter method proves effective, I shall gratefully accept the result."

This sentiment was endorsed by the half dozen other speakers, including Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, of New York, and Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky.

Among other speakers who sounded the note of optimism for the suffrage cause were Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, of Greenville, Miss.; Mrs. Hatie R. Parker, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, of Pennsylvania.

The immediate object of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference is to make the Democratic party declare for "votes for women" in its next national platform, according to Miss Kate Gordon, of New Orleans, who spoke to the convention today. Miss Gordon stated that President Wilson had said he was helpless to act and that any expression on suffrage for women must come from the party. She declared now was the time to seek that expression from the Democrats.

Annual Convention at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10.—The vanguard of delegates for the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association are in Nashville tonight and an informal conference of the National Executive Council will be held tomorrow morning preparatory to the first session of the convention which will open Thursday morning.

NEARLY 800 HORSES BURNED TO DEATH

BRITISH STEAMER CAUGHT FIRE 200 MILES OFF CAPE HENRY

THREATS MADE

Captain Is Said to Have Stated His Ship Was Set on Fire by German Spies.

(By Associated Press.)
NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 10.—With less than a dozen of the 800 horses she carried still alive, the British steamer *Rembrandt* which caught fire when two hundred miles off Cape Henry yesterday, is tonight throwing the carcasses of the dead animals overboard.

The *Rembrandt* is steaming in a circle and forward about ten miles off Cape Henry. She expects to complete the work of throwing the dead horses overboard tonight and will proceed to Newport News.

The *Rembrandt* is commanded by Captain Eldin, who is reported to have stated that his ship was set on fire by German spies. The fire was discovered among hay and fodder stored in the compartments occupied by the horses.

Captain Eldin is also reported to have said that threats were made against the vessel while she was in the harbor at Baltimore. It is claimed that Germans declared the vessel would be blown up before she reached her destination.

When the fire was discovered the smoke was so dense the crew could not reach the flames and they were handicapped by the stampede of the frightened animals. The hold was flooded, the hatches closed and the horses left to their fate.

It is reported here that several members of the *Rembrandt* crew were burned, but this report was not confirmed.

Forward compartments of the *Rembrandt* are reported to be badly damaged by fire. The vessel will be inspected at Newport News to ascertain if it will be necessary to make repairs before she can proceed on her voyage to St. Nazaire, France, to which port she was bound when fire was discovered in her hold.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 10.—With the flames under control the British steamer *Rembrandt*, which took fire 200 miles off the Virginia capes Monday, is now headed for Newport News for examination.

With 800 horses in addition to a general cargo aboard, the *Rembrandt* steamed from Baltimore Saturday, consigned to St. Nazaire, France. Yesterday she flashed the "S. O. S." when the fire was raging but later got the blaze under control and came within the capes, again returning to sea to throw overboard some dead horses.

THE LOTS OF PROVISIONS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 10.—Carried lots of provisions for a Belgian relief ship, to be sent from this port by California are being assembled throughout the State. Cash pledged in San Francisco alone has reached a sum in excess of \$110,000.

LOVE IS GREATER THAN ALL BESIDE

CHILDREN MUST BE TAUGHT TO LOVE THE FLAG OF THEIR COUNTRY

ADDRESS OF MRS. DANIELS

At Opening Session of Assistant Convention of the U. D. C.

(By Associated Press.)
SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 10.—Southern women should recognize and more fully accept the part they may play in eradicating any lingering animosities between the North and the South, declared Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the secretary of the navy, in an address at the opening session here tonight of the annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Daniels, here as a delegate from North Carolina, spoke in response to an address of welcome.

"Let those of us who know of the travail of the sixties keep alive the glory of sacrifice and the valor of the vanquished to the last day of our lives," said Mrs. Daniels. "But let us not look mournfully upon the past, but ask ourselves the question: 'How can Southern women of the twentieth century prove worthy of their lineage and transmit to their children the graces and virtues which were inculcated in the Southern women of the war and reconstruction periods?'"

"First of all, we must know that love is greater than all besides. Our children must be taught to love the flag of their country, and sons and daughters alike given to see the patriotism of those who wore the blue as well as of those who wore the gray. It was said that Henry Grady 'died loving the country into peace.' The first duty of the daughters is to love all men, and illustrate the best traditions of the South by permitting no use of bitterness to mar or narrow our own lives or the lives of our children."

"Second, to preserve the history—the home life history—of the South during the war between the States. Southern histories in plenty tell of the glorious conflicts on land and sea. But there is a history of those days not yet fully written. There is untouched a history of heroines. There was a stimulus to men who went to death marching to martial music, under inspiring banners, cheered by their comrades. Women poured out their lives in apprehension and labor and sacrifice and unutterable loneliness. Many stories of their deeds have been buried in the hearts of heroines who never expected honor or fame or might save the privilege of nursing their loved ones. But their daughters owe it to coming generations to illumine the pages of history."

(Continued on page 6.)

Fear Cruiser North Carolina Has Sunk

TELEGRAMS FROM ANXIOUS RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF OFFICERS AND MEN RECEIVED AT NAVY DEPARTMENT FROM ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY—REPORTED THAT CRUISER STRUCK MINE AT BEIRUT, SYRIA

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Navy department officials refused to be disturbed today by persistent rumors that the cruiser *North Carolina* at Beirut, Syria, had been sunk by a mine.

"There is not the least apprehension for the ship," was the official answer to all inquiries.

Although no messages have come direct from the *North Carolina* since November 2, she has been in constant wireless communication with the cruiser *Tennessee* nearby and officials pointed out today that official dispatches were coming through from the American consul at Beirut, where the *North Carolina* lies in the harbor. The ship would not have left the harbor without notifying the navy department, officials said.

While communication is slow and uncertain because of Turkish control of the cable, officials disclaimed any uneasiness whatever for either of the American ships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Secretary Daniels today ordered the division of operations in the navy department to get into communication as quickly as possible with the cruisers *North Carolina* and *Tennessee* to learn if one had met with a mishap as had been rumored during the day.

The secretary and other navy officials said they did not fear for the safety of either vessel, but thought it advisable to allay any alarm by getting definite advices. There were rumors that the *North Carolina* had been blown up by a mine at Beirut, but so far as could be discovered all reports originated within the United States.

The navy department last heard directly from the *North Carolina* and the *Tennessee* November 2. The former was at Beirut and the latter at Mytilene, off the coast of Greece.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Telegrams from anxious relatives and friends of officers and men of the cruiser *North Carolina* reach the navy department tonight from all parts of the country. To each inquiry Secretary Daniels replied that while he was without official word from the cruiser, he felt positive no harm had befallen her. If anything had happened to the ship, he said, the department would have been informed before now.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Great Britain will seize copper shipments from the United States to Italy if they are consigned "to order" or are proven to be destined ultimately to a belligerent. This was announced today by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, after a conference at the state department.

The ambassador made the following statement:

"The Italian government has prohibited the export of copper from Italy but not the transit of copper through Italy to a foreign country. Copper consigned to Italy for Italian use will not be subject to seizure but to order will be suspect. Arrangements are being made for the transit of copper to Switzerland for the use of that country on the guarantee of the proper authorities."

"The British government has reached no agreement with Great Britain about the cargo of the *Red Star* liner *Kroonland*. The vessel was released but the copper and rubber cargo was detained at Gibraltar."

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Fourteen States now are under federal quarantine because of foot and mouth disease. Kentucky was added to the list today, reports of infection in that State coming with news of further spread of the epidemic in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

Extension of the infected district surprised and somewhat discouraged officials of the department of agriculture. Nevertheless the news was confidently reiterated that there would be no further spreading. The only State under suspicion is Mississippi, where a strange malady in a herd of cattle at Como is being investigated.

(By Associated Press.)
BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Missionary appropriations amounting to \$800,000 were voted at today's meeting of the general convention of the Methodist Episcopal board of foreign missions.

Bishop Robinson's request for a special appropriation to help German missionaries in southern Asia was referred to a committee.

During debate on a motion to combine the fields of South America and Mexico under the name of Latin America, Bishop McConnell of Denver declared he did not expect any speedy settlement of the trouble in Mexico and that the missionaries should remain there.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.—(8:15 p. m.)—It is officially announced that Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Ingalls, who was found guilty by a court-martial of espionage November 3, has been shot as a spy.

When arrested Lody claimed to be an American but later confessed he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In the latter city he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a brewer, who later divorced him.

Lody met his death in the Tower of London after he was found guilty by court-martial on charges of having communicated with the enemy. The statement concerning the execution is brief, merely saying: "Sentence was duly confirmed."

It is understood Lody refused to the last to reveal the name of the superior officer from whom he received his instructions to spy on the British navy.

This was the first execution in the Tower of London since 1783. The scene of the execution was the tower barracks, not far from the spot where Anne Boleyn and other persons famous in English history were put to death.

Lody was about 28 years old. Carl Hans Lody, the first man in generations to be shot as a spy in England, once was employed as a guide by a New York tourist agency and also worked for the Union Pacific railroad in Omaha. He was arrested (Continued on page 6.)

Give Details of Sinking of Turkish Transports

Two Hundred and Forty-Eight Men on the Ships Were Saved and Captured, Among Them Several German Officers and a Staff Officer Bearing Documents.

(By Associated Press.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—An official communication from the general staff of the navy, issued tonight details the sinking recently of several Turkish transports. The communication says:

"The commander of the Russian fleet, on nearing Port Sangulidak, sent two ships with some torpedo boats to destroy buildings and workshops of the port. This was done successfully. Moreover, a Turkish steamer was sunk."

"At the same time our scout ship sighted a Turkish military transport loaded with soldiers, which was ordered to put to sea. Our cruiser sank the vessel. Then the Russian fleet put to sea."

"Shortly afterwards the Russian fleet sighted two Turkish transports, one of which, the *Mihnat Pasha*, had hoisted the war pennant. Torpedo boats sent to destroy these transports soon sighted a third one."

"The three transports, laden with ammunition, guns, automobiles and aeroplanes, were sunk. We saved and captured 248 men on the ships, among them several German officers and a staff officer who was bearing documents. The prisoners declared the transports were to be used to take troops to Trebizond."

"The crime for which Cercello was convicted was a brutal one. He chopped his wife's body with an axe and hid it in some brush outside of Newark."

(By Associated Press.)
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Angelo Cercello, sentenced to be electrocuted tonight for wife murder, died in his cell at the State farm today after drinking a solution of water and match heads. During his confinement he had been permitted to smoke and authorities believe he saved from starvation brought him for that purpose the matches with which he accomplished the suicide.

(By Associated Press.)
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza has granted all the requests of the Washington government regarding the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops, according to a telegram received tonight from Foreign Minister Fabela.

Every American soldier in Washington for the Mexicans now in Vera Cruz will be given in a public decree to be issued soon. In return for these concessions the Carranza government has asked the United States to fix a definite date for the evacuation.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Contending that an increase in the number of spectators at a legal execution of a criminal in South Carolina is an added punishment for Joe Malloy, convicted of murder in that State, today filed with the supreme court a brief calling upon the court to hold the South Carolina electrocution law unconstitutional as to Malloy.

Malloy was charged with having murdered Prentiss Moore, in Marlboro county, South Carolina, on Thanksgiving day, 1912. At that time the death sentence for murder was inflicted by hanging. Before his trial, the State passed a law changing the manner of inflicting the punishment to electrocution. Malloy's attorneys

contend that he can not be hanged now, because that method of punishment was abolished, and that he can not be electrocuted because that would be imposing an additional punishment on him and therefore would make the law "ex post facto," within the meaning of the constitution.

The electrocution law authorized the attendance of from two to fourteen more persons than under the preceding law. "One who is going to his death in disgrace and customarily naturally wishes the shameful spectacle to be witnessed by as few as possible," declare the attorneys, "and this court say that an increase in the number of curious onlookers is not a decided increase in his punishment."

(Continued on page 6.)

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